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Workshop Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

for

1949

by

M. B. McCANN

L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

Worksop Rural District Council

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M. B. McCANN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., D.P.H.

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C. J. PHILLIPS, M.R.S.I., C.R.San.Inst., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

C. TUBERFIELD, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

E. J. E. GARBETT, A.R.S.I., C.R.San.Inst.

Clerk of the Council ; Chief Valuation Officer & Valuation Officer :

C. I. INGHAM, F.C.C.S., A.R.V.O.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HIGHFIELD HOUSE,
CARLTON ROAD,
WORKSOP.

September, 1950.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WORKSOP RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the area for 1949.

The Birth Rate at 18.9 per 1,000 population is above that for England and Wales (16.7).

Once again I am pleased to record a further reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate to 40.26. This figure is not as low as that for England and Wales (32.00).

Of the 12 infant deaths, six occurred in the first month of life. Details are given in Table 3 in the text.

There were no deaths from puerperal or other maternal causes.

Fifty-eight new houses were erected by the Council in the parishes of Harworth and Carlton-in-Lindrick.

I wish to thank members of the staff for their loyal and generous assistance, Officers of the other Departments for their co-operation, and members of the Council for their support and encouragement.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

M. B. McCANN,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in acres	27,548
Population (estimated) mid-year Civilian	15,760
Total	16,300
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1949	4,163
Rateable value at 1st April, 1950	£77,490
Penny Rate Product at 1st April, 1950	£305

VITAL STATISTICS.**Live Births.**

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	287	161	126
Illegitimate	11	6	5
Birth rate per 1,000 civilian population			18.9
Birth rate per 1,000 per England and Wales			16.7

Still Births.

	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	9	6	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births			29.31
Rate per 1,000 estimated population			.57
Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales			.39

Maternal Mortality.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil

Infantile Mortality.

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year	10	8	2
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year	2	2	—
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			34.83
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			181.81
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births			40.26
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live Inbirths			32.00

Deaths.

	Total	M.	F.
	134	77	57
Death rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population	....	8.56	
Death rate per 1,000 population England and Wales	....	11.7	

All the above rates are calculated on the estimated civilian population given by the Registrar General.

Mortality.

The causes of death were :—

Measles	....	—
Whooping Cough	....	—
Bronchitis	....	12
Pneumonia	....	3
Diphtheria	....	—
Syphilitic disease	....	1
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	....	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	....	—
Other respiratory diseases	....	2
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	....	3
Cancer of breast	....	—
Cancer of buccal cavity oesophagus (M) and Uterus (F)	....	2
Cancer of all other sites	....	14
Scarlet Fever	....	—
Influenza	....	1
Diabetes	....	—
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	....	7
Heart disease	....	42
Other diseases of the circulatory system	....	5
Appendicitis	....	1
Diarrhoea under 2 years	....	1
Other digestive diseases	....	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	1
Nephritis	....	6
Premature birth	....	1
Congenital malformations, birth injuries. infantile diseases	....	4
Other maternal causes	....	—
Road traffic accidents	....	1
Suicide	....	4
Other violent causes	....	5
All other causes	....	12
		<hr/> 134 <hr/>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Measles.

During the year there was an outbreak of measles, mostly affecting the Bircotes and Harworth areas.

Measles is an extremely difficult disease to control as the condition is infectious (catching to others) before the typical rash appears; it tends to be under-rated by the public. With the introduction of Penicillin and Sulphonamide drugs, the tendency to complications has now been considerably lessened.

But what of the children for whom parents do not call in the doctor? It is exactly from such children that we get our future stock of tuberculous, bronchitic, and asthmatic patients, not to mention cases of running ears and, occasionally, squint.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 69 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, representing an increase of 27 over that for 1948.

The disease which we call Scarlet Fever differs in no essential from tonsillitis or sore throat caused by the streptococcus germ. In some cases the germ causes sore throat with a rash, in others sore throat alone. Thus a child with sore throat and no rash can infect another child who will develop full Scarlet Fever. The child with the rash is perhaps the luckier of the two for he is more likely to receive proper attention.

Medical opinion now generally recognises the anomaly of the present practice of notifying Scarlet Fever only when there is a rash, and also that little is to be gained either clinically or administratively by separating those manifestations of acute infection with the haemolytic streptococcus which are accompanied by a rash from those which are not.

Two questions seem therefore to arise: First, should all cases of haemolytic streptococcal infection be notified? The answer to this seems to be "No"; they are too numerous and too variable to permit full epidemiological investigation of each notification.

The second question is: Should we continue the anomalous present practice of notifying only Scarlet Fever with rash? Here the answer seems to be "Yes," for it has, with all its deficiencies, the limited value of providing an indicator of the trend and incidence of one of the most striking manifestations of haemolytic streptococcal infection—(a) a manifestation, which in the decade 1861—1870 had an average death rate of 2,282 per million at ages under 15, contrasted with 3 in 1947.

Poliomyelitis.

There were two notifications of Poliomyelitis received during 1949. There were no deaths. Poliomyelitis has been notifiable in England since 1912, but there has been no epidemic comparable to that of 1947.

Originally the disease occurred chiefly in young children—hence the name infantile paralysis—but in recent years an increasing proportion of adolescents and adults have been affected. The disease is thought to spread by person-to-person contact, but in which way is still unknown. The current view is that for every person showing clinical signs of the disease many are infected, but show few or no symptoms. Doctor Horstmann of Yale University summarized the position as follows in the *Lancet* early in 1948 :—

“ In spite of all the information collected by many investigators in many lands we still cannot say why Poliomyelitis suddenly became epidemic almost sixty years ago, why it is increasing rather than decreasing like other infectious diseases, why it is a summer disease with a preference for certain lands, how it is spread or how it may be prevented.”

Adequate facilities for the treatment of this disease are available at neighbouring hospitals.

Whooping Cough.

There were 15 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year, representing an increase of 9 over that for the previous year.

Whooping Cough is to-day the most serious of all the common infectious diseases in this country for the very young. Success in other parts of the world, especially in the United States, with injections of a prophylactic vaccine had not until recently been achieved over here. Early trials in 1945 with strictly controlled conditions failed to show any benefits to the injected children over those who did not receive the vaccine. The trials have continued and in the current issue of the *Medical Press* the whooping cough immunisation committee of the Medical Research Council publishes a preliminary statement of more recent work which is much more hopeful.

The trials have now been in progress for over four years and a large number of children have either been injected or have served with the full knowledge of their parents, as “ controls ” receiving no injections. This method is essential for a scientific appraisal of the results in view of the variation in the severity of the disease from time to time and place to place. In six out of seven trials

under these conditions the incidence and severity of whooping cough in the test groups were "appreciably less" than in the control groups, while in the seventh trial the results in the test group were only slightly less favourable.

There appeared to be considerable variation in the value of the vaccines used and further investigation is proceeding to try to discover a cause for this. Parents who wish to have their children protected against the disease should make arrangements with their own doctor.

Typhoid Fever.

There was one case of Typhoid Fever during the year and the circumstances were as follows :—A service man, aged 20, returned from Egypt to his home in Harworth on 2nd June. He had sailed from Port Said on 21st May and felt unwell on 26th May, complaining of headache, vomiting, and sore throat.

He disembarked at Southampton on 31st May and travelled by train to Harworth. On arrival home, he complained of frontal headache, had severe rigors, and also complained of marked general weakness.

On the 2nd June he had a severe nose bleeding and on the following day was admitted to the Doncaster Isolation Hospital as a case of Enteric Fever. He was desperately ill and would probably have died but for the use of a new drug—chloramphenicol.

He was discharged on 7th July in excellent health. As the infection did not originate locally, no detailed investigations were necessary.

Food Poisoning.

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning during the year. It is important to stress, however, that probably 3,000 deaths occur yearly from this cause alone in England and Wales. The Ministry of Health has this to say about food poisoning : " From evidence collected in various inquiries into the cause of food poisoning outbreaks, it is clear that in many instances it is the human element that introduces bacteria into the offending food. The infecting bacteria can be derived from a carrier who may never have suffered from any gastro-intestinal trouble and be entirely unaware that he or she harbours an organism that may cause illness if introduced into food. Catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat

or trifling sores on the hands and arms may be the source of staphylococci of a type which if given a chance to multiply in food generates an entero-toxin that is a cause of food poisoning. To prevent food poisoning outbreaks the two most important points to insist on, besides the elementary one of scrupulous cleanliness, are (a) that all food handlers should thoroughly wash their hands and lower arms before touching the food, not only when they begin work but also every time their work is interrupted, and (b) that as far as possible the food should be eaten as soon as it has been prepared. This latter precaution is often difficult to secure in canteens where meat, trifles, custard and puddings, cooked the day before, are often reheated before consumption. Unfortunately the reheating does not destroy staphylococcal entero-toxin. If food has to be kept after cooking it should be placed in a refrigerator as soon as possible to prevent the multiplication of any bacteria it may contain. Several outbreaks have been due to defective refrigerators and to the present difficulties of getting them repaired or obtaining new ones."

Tuberculosis.

Ten new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during 1949, a decrease of three under that for 1948 and four deaths from this disease have been recorded.

There were three new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no deaths.

Mass Radiography is of great importance in case finding and in discovering latent infective cases among groups of the population so as to check the spread of infection. It is hoped that the M.M.R. Unit will pay a return visit to Worksop in the near future.

There are grounds for believing that the institutional facilities for treatment will soon be considerably expanded. The Minister of Health, with the agreement of his advisory bodies, deems it necessary to augment the insufficient resources of sanatoria by using a proportion of beds in general hospitals for tuberculosis cases. In this area the Kilton Hill Hospital now admits urgent cases pending transfer to Ransom Sanatorium.

Recently (July 21st, 1950) Mr. Bevan was asked by Mr. A. E. Marples, how many beds suitable for tuberculosis patients, were empty ; and how many could be used if there were staff available. Mr. Bevan replied : Hospital returns at December 31st last showed that approximately 5,000 such beds were unoccupied on that date, of which 4,000 stood closed for lack of staff.

Scabies.

There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of Scabies notified during the year. The following table gives the figures for the years indicated :—

		1947	1948	1949
Number of cases notified	....	91	42	22
Cases treated at home	....	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases treated at Cleansing Station	.... .... ....	91	42	22
Cases receiving Institutional treatment	.... .... ....	Nil	Nil	Nil

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria immunisation has been continued during the year the sessions being held by the Medical Officer at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or at schools throughout the area. During 1949 a further 281 children have been afforded protection against the disease.

TABLE I.

England and Wales		
Year	Diphtheria Deaths	Cases
1940	2,480	46,281
1941	2,641	50,797
1942	1,827	41,404
1943	1,371	34,662
1944	934	29,949
1945	722	25,246
1946	472	18,283
1947	244	10,465
1948	150	8,034

These figures speak for themselves. Let us now look at the progress of the campaign in the Worksop Rural District.

TABLE II.

Progress of Diphtheria Immunisation.
Percentage of Children in the Two Age Groups completing the Course
of treatment.

Year	No. of children who completed a full course of treatment.	
	Under 5	Over 5
1944	64.69	76.51
1945	64.26	100
1946	75.03	100
1947	46.24	100
1948	63.05	98.10
1949	63.5	100

These figures are encouraging.

There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year.

Infant Mortality.

There were 12 deaths under one year giving an infant mortality rate of 40.26. A review of the rates for previous years will therefore be of interest.

TABLE III.

Comparative Infant Mortality Rates.

Year	Worksop Rural District	England & Wales
1943	37.97	49
1944	53.67	46
1945	46.58	46
1946	43.07	43
1947	51.35	41
1948	48.04	34
1949	40.26	32

It was decided to analyse the causes of the twelve infant deaths for 1949 and the results are set out below.

TABLE IV.
Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Causes of death	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 3 m'ths	3 m'ths & under 6 m'ths	6 m'ths & under 9 m'ths	9 m'ths & under 1 year	Total
Intracranial haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accidental	1	—	—	1	—	2
Erythroblastosis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1	—	1	—	3
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions	—	—	2	—	—	2
Acute Laryngismus	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	6	1	2	3	—	12

HOME HELP SERVICE.

A Service has now been organised in Worksop Borough and Worksop Rural District to provide domestic help to necessitous cases, either full or part time.

These may include :—

Maternity Cases.

Mothers of young children where some help is recommended by the doctor.

Cases of illness where no other help is available.

The aged and infirmed.

These Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, shopping, etc., but not nursing. They make their own provision for meals.

A recommendation from the Doctor or Nurse is necessary.

The householder is required to pay at the rate of 2/- per hour unless unable to do so when the rate of payment is determined by applying the County Council's Scale of Assistance. Payments for the service are made to the County Treasurer and not to the Home Help. The Home Helps receive a weekly wage from the County Council.

Lack of help in the home is one of the main difficulties in providing care for the sick patient, and it is certainly a factor in the creation of a demand for hospital beds. Criticism has been levelled at the Home Help Service on account of its cost. It is an expensive service but the charges borne by Local Health Authorities in this form of assistance would be more than balanced by the amount saved in hospital costs, which might otherwise be incurred.

The County Council employ an Organiser for the District and any further information regarding the Home Help Service may be obtained from her at Park House, Park Street, Worksop. (Telephone Worksop 2884).

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Nursing in the Home.

The names and addresses of the District Nurses residing in the Worksop Rural District are as follows :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Dyson	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	} Harworth and Styrrup
M. Mowforth	8, Scrooby Rd., Bircotes	Tickhill 288	
N. Needham	36, Devonshire Rd., Harworth	Tickhill 363	
C. E. Walton	16, Markham Rd.,	N. Carlton 258	Langold
I. Wright	The Cottage, Carlton- in-Lindrick	N. Carlton 257	} Carlton-in- Lindrick, Walling- wells
G. Young	The Cottage, Main St., Blyth	Blyth 242	
M. Welch	Ten Row, Cuckney	Warsop 176	} Nether Langwith Cuckney, Welbeck, Holbeck, Carburton Norton

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This service is maintained by the Notts. County Council. The Clinics for both Ante-Natal and Child Welfare are available as follows :—

Harworth Methodist Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

A.N. Weekly	Friday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.
C.W. Weekly	Monday	9-30 a.m.—12 noon.
Weekly	Monday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.

Langold—Temporary School Buildings, Firbeck Crescent.

A.N. Fortnightly	Tuesday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.
C.W. Weekly	Friday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.

Blyth—Memorial Hall.

A.N. Monthly	Tuesday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.
C.W. Fortnightly	Tuesday	2-0 p.m.—4-30 p.m.

Cuckney—Church Hall.

A.N. Monthly	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.—12 noon.
C.W. Fortnightly	Wednesday	9-30 a.m.—12 noon.

County Midwives are also available throughout the district as follows :—

Name.	Address.	Tel. No.	Available for
E. Brown	47, Lincoln Street, Worksop.	Worksop 2600	Carburton
E. Fryer	2, Park Place, Worksop.	Worksop 2598	Norton
M. Adlington	50, Shepherds Ave.,	Worksop 2687	Holbeck
E. Saxton	4, Market Street, Worksop.	Worksop 2961	} Welbeck
I. Oliver	25, George Street, Worksop.	Worksop 2437	
F. Lee	10, Sunnyside, Worksop.	Worksop 2397	
L. Yates	213, Forest Rd., Warsop.	Warsop 112	} Cuckney
A. Sansom	"Havenwood," Manor Road, Church Warsop.	Warsop 3119	

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

As the Notts. County Council is the Education Authority for the area, these services are entirely under that Authority's control.

School and Dental Clinics are held as given hereunder :—

School Clinics.

Harworth—Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Fridays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Medical Officer attends Tuesdays.

Langold—Temporary School Buildings, Firbeck Crescent.

Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Fridays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Medical Officer attends Fridays.

Dental Clinics.

Harworth—Chapel, Waterslack Road, Bircotes.

Thursdays 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Thursdays 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the control and treatment of Venereal Diseases throughout the area. Special Clinics are available as follows :—

Mansfield—West Hill Drive.

Men	Tuesday	10-0 a.m. to 12 noon.
	Thursday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.
Women	Tuesday	2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.
	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.

Worksop—Dispensary Buildings, Watson Road, Worksop.

Men	Thursday	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
	Friday	6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
Women	Wednesday	10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.
	Friday	5-0 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Doncaster—Royal Infirmary.

Men	Tuesday	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
	Friday	9-0 a.m. to 11 a.m.
	Friday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.
Women	Monday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.
	Friday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.

Gainsborough—141, Bridge Street.

Men	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
Women	Monday	10-0 a.m. to 12 noon.

Sheffield—Royal Infirmary.

Men	Tuesday	5-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
	Wednesday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.
	Friday	5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Women	Tuesday	1-30 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

Sheffield—Royal Hospital.

Men	Tuesday	7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.
	Thursday	6-0 p.m. to 8-0 p.m.
	Friday	7-0 p.m. to 9-0 p.m.
Women	Thursday	11-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m.

Sheffield—Jessop Hospital for Women.

Women	Tuesday and Thursday	4-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.
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SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report made to the Medical Officer of Health, in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

C. J. PHILLIPS,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

I. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The home conditions and possible sources of infection of all cases of notifiable infectious diseases have been investigated, following removal to hospital. The householders are given instructions on the cleansing of the houses and effects, and disinfectant fluid is supplied by the Council for this purpose.

Fumigation of rooms is not carried out in normal circumstances, except on request.

Seventy premises were visited throughout the year in connection with infectious diseases, including sixty-two cases of Scarlet Fever.

2. WATER SUPPLIES.

I. Public Supplies.

The greater part of this district has continued to be supplied from six public sources, only one of these—Blyth Waterworks—being under the direct control of the Worksop Rural District Council. The six public sources are as follows :—

	Source of Supply	Distribution	Parishes
1. Worksop Corporation	Deep boreholes, Sunnyside, Worksop	Gravity Supply from Reservoir, Peaks Hill, Carlton-in-Lindrick	1. Carlton-in-Lindrick 2. Hodsock 3. Oldcotes
2. Blackwell Rural District Council	Three deep boreholes, Budby	Direct from main at Whaley Thorns from Reservoirs at Stoney Houghton	1. Part of Nether Langwith
3. Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board	Three deep boreholes at Austerfield	Gravity supply from Reservoir Bawtry	1. Part of Harworth
4. Harworth Colliery Company	Deep borehole South Carr, Harworth	Gravity supply from elevated tank at Harworth	1. Harworth (major part) 2. Styrrup

5.	Welbeck Estates	Deep borehole Carburton	Gravity supply from storage tank at Clumber and Cuckney	1. Carburton 2. Norton 3. Holbeck 4. Welbeck 5. Cuckney 6. Nether Langwith
6.	Worksop Rural District Council	Deep borehole Blyth	Gravity supply from storage tank, Blyth	Part of parish of Blyth

In addition to the parish of Blyth, the Rural District Council is the responsible authority for the distribution of the supplies in their area for the parishes of Carlton-in-Lindrick, Hodsock, Styrrup-with-Oldcotes, and parts of Harworth and Nether Langwith. The Harworth Colliery Company undertake distribution of the water to Bircotes Colliery village; and Welbeck Estate Co., Ltd., is responsible for the parishes of Carburton, Norton, Holbeck, Welbeck and Cuckney.

Parish of Nether Langwith.

Reference was made in the 1948 Report of the difficulty experienced by the Welbeck Estates Co., Ltd., in maintaining supplies of water from their Carburton source to the high lying part of the parish of Nether Langwith, with the result that, on occasion certain householders in the parish were without water for a part of each day.

Early in 1949 the Council took over the main involved, sealed off the Welbeck Estates Co. supply and connected the main to the adjoining Blackwell Rural District Council's supply.

The result of this change over has been entirely satisfactory.

(a) Bacteriological Examination.

Samples of water from the six public sources were taken regularly throughout the year and the results indicate that, except on two occasions, a high standard of bacterial purity has been maintained.

Fifty-seven samples were taken, fifty-two of which proved to be satisfactory, and five unsatisfactory.

In addition to the above, five pre-chlorination samples were taken from the Council's own supply at Blyth, the bacteriological reports on four of which were satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

The unsatisfactory samples referred to above revealed two cases of contamination of public supplies, namely :—

1. **The Council's own supply.** Investigation showed that surface water was gaining access to the top of the borehole. Steps were taken to ensure that in future water collecting in the well at the top of the bore is kept at a low level by the operation of a small electrically driven pump. Further samples indicated that the contamination had been removed. Whilst the supply was under suspicion, the degree of chlorination was increased.
2. **Bulk Supply from an adjoining Authority.** Immediately unsatisfactory reports on samples were received, the Engineer of the Water Authority concerned was informed, and according to his investigations it appeared that the water had become contaminated during emergency pumping operations which became necessary owing to a breakdown of one of the main pumps. A further series of samples was taken throughout the area of distribution, and the reports on these samples were satisfactory.

(b) Chemical Analyses.

A sample of water was obtained for chemical analysis from each of the six public sources of supply, and the following is a copy of the Analyst's report on these samples :—

	Workshop Corporation Supply	Workshop R.D.C. Bulk Supply	Harworth Colliery Bulk Supply
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :			
Suspended Matter	none	none	none
Appearance of a column 2-ft. long	clear :	clear :	clear :
	colourless	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal	normal
Odour	none	none	none
CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :			
	Parts per 100,000.		
Total solids dried at 180°C.	61.00	36.00	33.00
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	6.15	2.85	3.65
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	10.14	4.70	6.02
Nitrites	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	1.30	1.00	0.60
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none	none
Total Hardness	33.41	27.54	23.58
Temporary Hardness	20.65	17.10	12.60

Permanent Hardness	....	12.75	10.44	10.98
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.		0.038	0.026	0.025
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	0.0012	0.0008	0.0002
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	0.0032	0.0032	0.0016
Free Chlorine parts per million	....	0.02	nil	nil
pH Value	....	7.8	7.6	7.8
		Doncaster & Tickhill Joint Water Board Public Supply	Welbeck Estates Public Supply	Blackwell R.D.C. Bulk Supply
		No. 4	No. 5	No. 6

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS :

Suspended Matter	....	none	none	none
Appearance of a column 2-ft. long		clear : colourless	clear: colourless	clear : faintly yellowish
Taste	....	normal	normal	normal
Odour	....	none	none	none

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION :

Parts per 100,000.

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	....	22.00	33.00	31.00
Chlorides in terms of Chlorine	....	1.80	3.95	6.00
Equivalent to Sodium Chloride	....	2.97	6.51	9.89
Nitrites	....	none	none	none
Nitrates as Nitrogen	....	0.32	0.48	0.34
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	....	none	none	none
Total Hardness	....	15.80	23.48	19.41
Temporary Hardness	....	13.60	12.10	9.05
Permanent Hardness	....	2.20	11.38	10.36
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F.		0.031	0.028	0.023
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	....	0.0006	0.0002	0.0004
Albuminoid Nitrogen	....	0.0024	0.0024	0.0016
Free Chlorine	....	nil	nil	nil
pH Value	....	7.8	7.8	7.8

2. Private Supplies.

Eighteen samples of water were taken from private well supplies during the year, for bacteriological examination, fourteen of which proved to be unsatisfactory, three satisfactory, and one doubtful.

I have to report upon the circumstances as follows :—

Poultry Farm, Hodsock Park Hodsock.

A sample of water from the shallow well supplying the dwelling-house in connection with these premises indicated that the supply was unsatisfactory, there being evidence of faecal pollution.

The owners have now sunk a new bore hole and the use of the water from the shallow well for domestic purposes has been discontinued.

“Mayfern,” Harworth Road, Blyth.

A sample of water from the shallow well supplying this bungalow proved that the supply was unsatisfactory, although there was no evidence of faecal pollution.

It is hoped to supply this bungalow, and several other bungalows in the vicinity, which all obtain water from shallow wells, from the Council's main when the Water Supply Scheme for the parish of Blyth comes to fruition.

“Breck House,” Blyth Road, Carlton-in-Lindrick.

Samples taken from the well in connection with these premises indicated that the water was unsatisfactory, although there was no evidence of faecal pollution.

The owner had certain remedial works carried out, and further samples proved that the supply is now satisfactory.

Hodsock Forest Farm and Cottage.

As a result of unsatisfactory reports on samples of water taken from the wells supplying these premises, the owners are considering the possibility of affording an alternative supply either by sinking a new borehole, or from the Council's water main at Blyth which, however, is a considerable distance from the premises.

Rock Cottage, Nether Langwith.

Many samples of water have been taken during the past from the well supplying these premises with unsatisfactory results, in spite of extensive remedial works carried out by the owners.

A further sample was taken during 1949, and the report on the sample again showed evidence of gross pollution.

Messrs. The Welbeck Estates Company, Ltd., therefore undertook to lay a service pipe of considerable length from the public main in Blackwell Rural area. This work has been completed and the public supply made available to the occupiers.

Harworth Lodge, Serlby.

The report on a sample of water taken from the shallow well in connection with these premises was most unsatisfactory.

The owners have had the well cleansed, and taken steps to prevent further pollution. Further samples are to be taken to show whether this action has been effective.

Oxford House Farm, Carlton-in-Lindrick.

Evidence of faecal pollution was found in a sample of water from the shallow well supplying the above premises.

The owners of the property have now provided a piped supply of water from the Council's water main.

Mill Farm Cottages, Retford Road, Blyth.

Samples of water taken from the shallow well in connection with these two cottages indicated that the water supply was unsatisfactory.

The owner has been requested to provide a wholesome supply of water to the cottages, and advised to comply with this request by providing a pipe supply from the Council's water main which is in close proximity to the cottages.

Small-Holding, Blyth. (Messrs. Driffill & Mottishaw).

A sample of water from a new shallow well on this small-holding was taken and found to be unsatisfactory.

It will be possible to supply these premises from the Council's water supply when the water supply scheme in the parish of Blyth is carried out.

Water Main Extensions.

Seventy additional houses have been supplied with water from the public mains either in substitution for unsatisfactory existing supplies or to new houses.

Two main extensions were carried out during the year as follows :—

1. A 3-in. cast iron water main extended for a distance of 403 yards to supply 30 Airey type and 22 traditional type houses erected at Devonshire Road and Smith Square, Harworth. This work was carried out by contract.
2. A 4-in. cast iron water main extended for a distance of 585 yards to supply houses in course of erection for the Council on the Long Lane housing site, Carlton-in-Lindrick. The work was carried out by direct labour.

Water Supply Scheme—Blyth.

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Silcock & Simpson, completed during the year the preparation of their proposed scheme to improve the water supply to the village of Blyth, particularly the antiquated pumping arrangement, and to afford a supply to that part of the parish known as Nornay, where the occupiers of approximately 45 premises are dependant on doubtful shallow wells.

The scheme was submitted to the County Council and the Ministry of Health for consideration under the Rural (Water Supplies & Sewerage) Act, 1944.

3. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewer Extension.

The following extensions of foul and surface water sewers were completed during the year to serve housing sites being developed by the Council :—

324 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes were laid to serve 22 Airey type houses erected in Amanda Road and Thompson Avenue, Harworth ; 287 yards of 6-in. surface water sewer in earthenware pipes were also laid to serve this site.

410 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes laid in connection with the erection of 22 traditional type houses in Devonshire Road and Smith Square, Harworth ; 473 yards of 6-in. surface water sewer in earthenware pipes were also laid on this site.

362 yards of 9-in. and 1,159 yards of 6-in. foul sewer in earthenware pipes laid in connection with 20 Airey type houses and 50 traditional type houses in course of erection on the Council's housing site, Long Lane, Carlton-in-Lindrick ; 358 yards of 12-in., 342 yards of 9-in., and 803 yards of 6-in. surface water sewer in earthenware pipes were also laid on the site.

Norton and Cuckney Sewerage Scheme.

A Ministry of Health public inquiry into the proposed Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme with joint works for the parishes of Norton and Cuckney was held in April, 1949. The Council was later informed that the Scheme was approved in principle subject to certain conditions, but that a grant towards the cost under the Rural (Water Supplies & Sewerage) Act, 1944, could not be offered. The Council later decided to apply to the Nottinghamshire County Council for financial assistance.

Blyth Sewerage Scheme.

The proposed Sewerage & Sewage Disposal Scheme proposed by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Silcock & Simpson, during 1938 and held in abeyance during the war years, was revised and submitted to the Ministry of Health and the Notts. County Council for consideration under the Rural (Water Supplies & Sewerage) Act, 1944.

4. CLOSET CONVERSION.

The Council continued to approve a grant of 50% of the total cost or a sum not exceeding £10, during the year, to owners converting sanitary conveniences of the conservancy type to water closets, where application was made and recommended under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Seven cases were approved for a contribution towards the cost of conversion, and six were completed during the year, all in the parish of Carlton-in-Lindrick.

5. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Scavenging services were operated by direct labour throughout the district.

The service consisted of the weekly emptying of dustbins and pail closets, and the cleansing of privies and ashpits every six weeks.

The numbers of these types of conveniences are as follows :—

Dustbins	....	....	....	3,897
Pail Closets	....	....	....	448
Privy middens	....	....	....	208
Ashpits	....	....	....	92

Controlled tipping was carried out as far as possible, and periodic inspections were made, and treatment carried out to prevent nuisance from rats, crickets, etc.

The Council maintain and operate four Commer and one Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles, and eighteen men were employed on an average throughout the year on scavenging work.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE BY DIRECT LABOUR :

Estimated population served in all parishes	16,300
Total number of premises given regular service	4,168
Total number of dustbins emptied during the year	201,987
Total number of pail closets emptied during the year	27,211
Total number of ash pits emptied during the year	780
Total number of privy middens emptied during the year	1,744
Mileage travelled by four vehicles	3,777
Cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/50	£6,260
(including £800 lorry reserve fund).	
Cost of operation of the scavenging service by direct labour for the year ended 31/3/49	£4,921

STREET CLEANSING.

Street cleansing is carried out by the Council in the parishes of Hodsock and Harworth. The work is confined to the built-up areas of the two parishes, and mainly consists of the streets contained within the two Colliery villages.

6. INFESTATION.

(a) Vermin—Bed Bugs.

Twelve cases of infestation of bed bugs came to the notice of the Department during the year.

Disinfestation was carried out by repeated spraying with insecticide containing DD.T., skirting boards, architraves, etc., were removed where necessary.

There were no cases of infestation discovered in Council Houses.

The furniture, bedding and effects of a family removed from rooms in an infested house, were fumigated with hydrogen cyanide during removal to a new Council house.

(b) Rodent Control.

The methods recommended by the Infestation Branch of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries were employed throughout the year in the control and treatment of lands and premises infested with rats and mice. One of the Council's workmen is trained as a rodent operator. He is engaged on this work when necessary, and obtains consistently good results.

Frequent inspections of all lands and premises owned or occupied by the Council are made throughout the year, particular attention being paid to the Sewerage Works, refuse tips and dykes, followed where necessary by treatment.

Free treatment and advice is given to the occupiers of domestic premises, but a charge is made for disinfestation work carried out on business premises.

Throughout the year forty-one infestations were dealt with, and 444 rat carcasses were picked up, following treatment.

Sewer Treatment.

During the year 114 sewer manholes on the three main sewerage systems in the parishes of Harworth, Hodsock and Carlton-in-Lindrick, were test baited.

The test baiting revealed the presence of rats in one section of the sewers in the parish of Harworth, subsequent treatment gave satisfactory results.

7. MILK SUPPLIES.

The total number of registrations and inspections under the Food & Drugs Acts, 1938 and 1944, and the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, was as follows :—

	Distributors	Dairies
No. on Register at 31st December, 1949	12	2
No. of inspections during the year	25	8
No. of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found	Nil	Nil
No. of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied	Nil	Nil

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Number of licences in operation at the end of the year for the sale of—

(a) Pasteurised Milk	6
(b) Sterilised Milk	3

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of licences in operation at the end of the year for the sale of—

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	5
(b) Accredited Milk	....	0

Samples of Milk.

Thirteen samples of pasteurised milk were taken during the year and submitted to the Coliform, Phosphatase and Modified Methylene Blue Tests. The report on each of these samples were satisfactory.

8. MEAT AND OTHER FOOD.

The slaughtering and preparation of all animals intended for human consumption and sale in the Worksop Rural district continued to be carried out at the Central Abattoir at East Retford.

Private Slaughterhouses.

The slaughter of pigs on behalf of domestic pig keepers was carried out mainly in private slaughterhouses. The number of licences to permit slaughter issued by the Food Executive Officer during 1949 was—616.

Licences were issued by the Council in respect of eight private slaughterhouses for the year 1949.

Licences to slaughter or stun animals were also renewed in respect of 22 slaughtermen, and 5 primary licences were issued.

Inspection.

The periodic inspection of premises where food is sold or prepared for sale, was carried out during the year, and the following foodstuffs were surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Nature of Foods Condemned.		Reason for Condemnation	Weight (in lbs.)
Fruit & Fruit Juices	....	Containers blown, or crushed or pierced.	45 tins
Vegetables	....	do.	45 tins
Milk	....	do.	47 tins
Meat & Meat Products	....	do.	13 tins

Jam & Marmalade	....	....	....	do.	8 tins
Fish	....	....	....	do.	28 tins
Tomatoes	....	....	....	do.	47 tins
Soups	....	....	....	do.	13 tins
Vegetables	....	....	....	do.	4 jars
Jam and Marmalade	....	....	....	do.	11 jars
Sauce	....	....	....	do.	8 bottles
Coffee	....	....	....	do.	3 bottles
Fish Cakes	....	....	....	Decomposed	52
Black Puddings	....	....	....	do.	20 lbs.
Sausage	....	....	....	do.	54 lbs.
Luncheon Meat	....	....	....	do.	5 lbs.
Pork Brawn	....	....	....	do.	4 lbs.
Puddings	....	....	....	do.	136
Cheese	....	....	....	do.	32½ lbs.

Meat.

Total number of inspection of shops, stalls, vehicles,
and places where meat is retailed, made during
the year 59

Number of unsatisfactory conditions found Nil

Number of unsatisfactory conditions remedied Nil

Other Foods.

Total number of inspection of stalls, vehicles, and
places where food is prepared 49

No. of defects or unsatisfactory conditions found 3

No. of defects or unsatisfactory conditions remedied 3

9. ICE CREAM.

Twelve premises were used during the year for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, but at only two of these was ice-cream manufactured on the premises.

Periodic inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, were complied with.

The bulk of the ice cream sold is received by the vendors in wrapped blocks or cartons from manufacturers whose premises are outside the Worksop Rural district.

Nine samples of ice-cream were taken; the bacteriologist's reports indicated that of these samples four were satisfactory, two fairly satisfactory and three unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples were all of ice cream manufactured outside the district.

10. HOUSING.

Rural Housing Survey.

The survey of houses as outlined in the "Hobhouse Report" continued during the year, and the position at the 31st December, 1949, was as follows :—

Total number of houses to be inspected	....	....	879
Total number of houses inspected	....	....	629
Classification of those inspected—			
Category 1	....	....	18
Category 2	....	....	72
Category 3	....	....	279
Category 4	....	....	52
Category 5	....	....	208

Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1936.

No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	14
No. of families dwelling therein	21
No. of persons dwelling therein	134
No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	12
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	8
No. of persons concerned in such cases	85

Inspection of dwellinghouses.

Inspections of dwellinghouses were made under the Public Health & Housing Acts, and informal notices served in order to secure the carrying out of repairs considered to be urgently necessary.

Details of inspections are as follows :—

Total No. of houses inspected	....	....	182
No. of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	250
No. of informal notices served to enforce minimum repairs	....	....	63
No. of notices complied with	....	....	63

Action under Statutory Powers.

No statutory notices were served during the year.

Squatters.

The huts on three dispersal sites at Bircotes formerly occupied by the R.A.F. that were adapted for living purposes during 1948, continued to be occupied during the year. The number of families in occupation on the 31st December, 1949, was—37.

Moveable Dwellings.

The licence issued under Section 259 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of a site in the parish of Carburton upon which a firm of timber merchants had erected temporary accommodation for persons engaged in felling trees, remained in operation during the year 1949.

Requisition of Dwellinghouses.

The Council had the following four cottages under requisition for families inadequately housed during 1949 :—

1. Pond Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
2. Blue Bell Cottage, Carlton-in-Lindrick.
3. Old King William Cottages (two), Oldcotes.

These cottages remained occupied throughout the year.

New Houses.

A total of 58 houses were erected by the Council, and occupied during 1949, as follows :—

PARISH OF HARWORTH :

- 28 Traditional type houses.
- 20 Airey houses.

PARISH OF CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK.

- 4 Traditional type houses.
- 6 Airey houses.

The following is a summary of the Council's post-war construction programme at the 31st December, 1949 :—

		Aluminium	Tradi- Swedish Bungalows			
		tional Timber	Temp.	Perm.	Aireys	Total
Houses completed by contract for Local Authority	106	8	40	40	58	252
Houses completed by Small Builders' Scheme	12	—	—	—	—	12
Houses under construction by contract for Local Authority	86	—	—	—	24	110
Houses under construction by Small Builders' Scheme	2	—	—	—	—	2
Houses constructed by private enterprise :—						
Houses completed and occupied by 31/12/49....	19	—	—	—	—	19
Houses in course of construction	6	—	—	—	—	6

II. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA—SUMMARY.

Housing (including survey, investigation of home conditions of applicants for Council Houses)....	469
Overcrowding	26
Vans and temporary structures	11
Verminous houses	16
Rodent control	69
Infectious disease and fumigation	70
Meat and other food	119
Milk and Dairies, samples, etc.	53
Water supplies, samples and investigations	80
Ice cream, samples and investigations	27
Conversions	10
Nuisances	61
Drainage, Sewerage Works, etc.	161
Factories	27
Public Cleansing and Salvage	112
Miscellaneous	472
Total	1783

INFORMAL ACTION.

Total number of complaints received and recorded	50
Total number of informal notices served during the year 	50
Total number of notices complied with 	44
Outstanding at the end of the year 	6

12. SALVAGE.

During the period January to August, 1949, the following types and amounts of salvaged materials were sold for return to industry :—

			T.	C.	lbs.		£	s.	d.
Mixed waste paper	....	....	20	16	0	....	133	2	1
Select waste paper	....	....	3	4	56	....	22	11	6
Waste rags	....	....		16	0	....	6	8	0
Waste bones	....	....		1	14	....		6	5
Sacking	....	....		1	0	....		2	6
Aluminium	....	....			6	....		1	3
			24	18	76	....	£162	11	9

TABLE V.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1949

[illegible]

TABLE VI.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED MONTH BY MONTH, 1949.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Spr.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Pneumonia	5	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	20
Scarlet Fever	7	5	7	2	1	1	1	3	14	16	7	5	69
Measles	19	22	66	90	31	9	5	-	2	-	-	-	244
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	1	3	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	15
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	35	30	81	94	36	12	7	4	24	19	8	6	356

TABLE VII

Tuberculosis 1949

Age Periods in years	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
20-35	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
35-45	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45-65	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	4	6	2	1	3	1	—	—

